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GREEN: We forward by this vessel (the fearion) one of your
Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, which we imported through
your Consul here, the late Mr. Noble Towner, some eighteen
nouths since. This Safe was in our establishment during the
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than forty-eight hours, until the whole building was totally consummed. An immense head, coming from our own stores, as well

than forty-eight hours, until the whole building was totally contained. An immense heat, coming from our own stores, as well as from a coal-yard with over 300 tuns of coal, situated about twenty feet to windward of that part of the building in which the Sale was kept, rendered it impossible for any one to approach the fund at an earlier period. The Safe contained jewelry, as well as the book which we send along with this. On opening the Safe, as the book which we send along with this. On opening the Safe, as the book which we send along with this. On opening the Safe, and will be safely repolithed. The book will shaw you the value of the Safes for protecting papers, &c. Your Consul was present at the opening of the Safe, and it is at his request we send it to you. His regretted death, since this occasion, precludes us from having his signature to the certificate. You can keep the Safe to may retain the book and certificate, and make any use you like of them.

We remain truly your.

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\$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any porson that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHARPION SAFR ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

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Price \$30. Salesroom No. 508 Eroadway, opp. St. Nicholas FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES-Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Ma-chines in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted throughout the United States and Canadas. Office No. 588 Broadway. FINKLE & LYON SEWING CO.

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In all Liver Complaints, Billions Diseases, Addity of the Stoch, and for Indigestion and all its frightful exhibitions, the medicines act in a brief space, and will effect a radical cure. Sol by W. B. Moffat, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and by all draggists.

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Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing
Trueses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Sandages,
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An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Sociating Sirver Fox Criticolar Transmiss, which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and hoelfh to your infants. Ferfectly eafe in all cases. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

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Exterminate Rats, Mice, and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships,
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HEAR WHAT DR. SWEET SAYS: This is to certify that I have used Dr. Tonias's Venerian Linkern for five years, in my practice as Bone Setter; also, for Lameness and Sprains, and confidently recommend it to the public as the best Liminent in existence.

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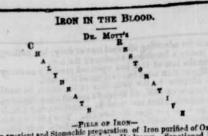
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is prepared by combining Amica with a most healing and pone-terating vegetable oil. For all the ACRES AND PAINS that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal. RIMENATISM, BRUIMES, SPRAINS, Peln in the Side or Breast, Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few ap-plications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BREAS-ALL's original article. Sold by all Druggists. Price 26 cents.

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A World's Fais Medal, and four First-Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it as being the best in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the pacture of the control of



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In cases of General Debility, whether the result of scate disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-fidden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted tayed in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaclated victims of apparent marsamus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In Nexvors Appearance of likinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of from must necessarily be selutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigoromly tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstituate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so re-

without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for Piles, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In Dysprysia, innumerable@s are its causes, a single hox of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costineness.

In unchecked Diarkhura, even when advanced to Dysrnyray, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent nectic, which generally indicate Incipient Consumption, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In Schoulders Terractions, this medicated from has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

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his remedy and restorated here.

In REFERRATION, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well re-ported, both as alleviating pain, and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERNITIENT FEVERS, it must necessarily be a great rem-edy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settle-ments of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

nents of the West, will probably be one or mgs relations.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. Put up in near flat metal boxes containing 50 Pills, price 50 Put up in near flat metal boxes containing 50 Pills, price 50 cents per box. For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

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A CONCLUSIVE CASE.

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The extraordinary curvitive power of the Hypophosphites in Pulmonary Consumption is shown by the following case, which is but one in a multitude, showing results unparalleled in the Annals of Medicine:

"Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1859.—When I commenced the use of this remedy, five weeks ago, I weighed 147 fbs., now I weigh 161 fbs. Before I had finished the first bottle my nervous system had so much improved that I could sleep well, and the sweats had ceased to trouble me. My appetite is good, and I feel as if I were going to live in spite of a carrity of the left lung. The improvement that has taken place in my condition has been most remarkable." [J. J. Cumpbell, M. D.

Dr. Campbell now (May 24th, 1860) weighs 173 fbs., and every Dr. Campbell Now (May 24th, 1860) weighs 173 lbs., and every

sign has disappeared! N. B.—In Palmonary Diseases, the most active treatment should be pursued during the summer months, the period when most patients unwisely suspend the use of the Remedy. See

"WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION"
Is the only reliable form of the "Hypophosphites," and is put
up in 1 and 16 onnce bottles, at \$1 and \$2 each. Do not confound this Remedy with the Prosphates or "Chemical Foon!"
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Boys' Fashionable Over-Wear.
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Together with Boys' Furnishing Goods. &c. A splendid stock of Spring Clothing for Gentlennen, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., in the Order Department. One price, and no abatement.
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SOFT HATS. Of French and domesti adapted to all ages.

Torutha, Hatter, No. 366 Broadway. PARKER SEWING-MACHINES. \$40.

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First class, double thread, rapid and noiseless. Under patents
Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Agents wanted. Office, No. 409
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Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen. al, as it is very strong. SEWING-MACHINES.-GEORGE B. SLOAT & n's celebrated Elliptic Lock-Stitch and Shuttle Sewing-Marines.

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JEDDO HAT of woven straw, an entire new rticle. First and only importation for men and boys. Whole Grans, ale and retail. To be had only of No. 513 Broadway. Only of GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, can be had the Jeppo Har of woven straw.

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A great assortment at Lowest Prices.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

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For Warm Weather.
Elastic, Durable, and Unshrinkable.
All sizes and qualities. Call, examine, and compare.
A. Rankin & Co., No. 96 Bowery. BOATING HATS and CAPS always to be found at TUTHILL'S. No. 366 Broadway.

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Traveling Bags, Leather Hat-boxes, Brushes, Whisk Brooms
Hat-books, &c., &c. TUTHILL, Hatter, No. 366 Broadway.

CAPS, of the most approved styles, together with CLOTH HATS of various patterns, designed for Men and Youth.

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NATIONAL GUARD FATIGUE CAPS, constantly in stock, or made to order.
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For Costiveness for Constipation, which gradually breaks down the constitution, and lays the foundation for Dyspepsia and many other disorders, "Bnows' LAXATIVE Thocares," or Carlattic Lozengers, are particularly adapted, as-sisting Nature, by strengthening and invigorating the process of digestion. Sold by all Druggists.

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BRIDGEWATER PAINT, forming a complete me tallic costing for roofs, railroad bridges, depots, villas, hulls a decks of vessels, or anything requiring a chean and durable co of paint. HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the most soothing and healing emolient for Scalds and Borns; more cooling that lime-water, it allays the inflammation, and extracts the heat an pain-leaving the rest of the sufferer undisturbed, and the skin without a sear.

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ANOTHER NOVELTY !- THE NEWTORT HAT, a new and very gentee! Hat for young men, will this day be luced by KNOX, No. 212 Brondway, cor. Fulto: st.

A SENSATION IN EARNEST.-KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, issued his "Sensation" Har for young men yester-day, and the delight with which it was received furnishes the best evidence of the appropriateness of its title. Young men who want a bright-looking, becoming, and exceedingly stylish Hat, should visit Knox's at once, and indolge in a "Sensation." PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

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PATENT IMPROVED FARNCH YORE SHIRTS.

Any one desiring to send us their measure per mail, for our Shirts, can do so, and we will return them when finished, by express, at \$12, \$15, and \$18 per dozen.

THE MEASURES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Neck—The distance around it.

Yoke—The measures from the points of each shoulder.

Sleeve—The length from the center of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent.

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Breast.—Distance around the body under the armpits.

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Length of the Shirt.—Style of Cuff, &c., &c.

No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of the IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.

BALLOU BROTHERIS. Wholesale orders solicited.

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We beg sitention to the fact that our stock of Summer. Clothing is now ready. It embraces all the latest and most desirable fabrics of this and the foreign markets, which are gotten upwith all the taste and style of our well-known manufacture. We are in receipt of late importations of all desirable Functions, of the following the school of the first property of the first property of the property of t

THE POPULAR STORE For MRN'S FURNISHING GOODS at retail is continued at No. 61
Nassaust. A large and desirable stock of SHIRTS and USDER-GARMENTS always ready. No. 61 Nassan-st., and No. 881 Broadway.

PURE WHISKY .- 50 barrels S. T. Suit's Salt

River Bourbon, for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & Co., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st. HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, a delicious des sert, and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal salooms. Heckers Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching: Jelly Media, of various sizes, forms, and patterns; for sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal et., near East Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Sincess letters for The TRINGUNE should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

WM. PATTON, WATERBURY, Conn., receives THE TRIBUNE at 12 m.

National Politics.

The Speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois-at the Cooper Institute, New-York, Feb. 27, 1060-explaining and defending the position and views of the Republican party on the subject of Slavery: To which is added the Hon, JARES R. Doo-LITTLE'S vindication of the Republicans of Wisconsin from the

charge of Nullification.

Price, per copy, 4 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, \$1 25; per 1,000, \$10. If by mail, one cent each must be precald. per 1,000, \$10. If by mail, one cent each must be prepaid. Terms cash. Address HORACE GREELEY & Co., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

The mails for Europe via Southampton and Havre, by the United States steamer Fulton, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

Some further important revelations have been made before the Covode Committee at Washington. It appears that Attorney-General Black was deputed to tender the Post-Office Blank Printing to Mr. Forney, in case he would change his course. The profits of this job, for Mr. Buchanan's term, were estimated at \$80,000. Mr. Forney, however, declined the proposition.

The remainder of Mr. Davis's resolutions on Slavery, and the duty of Congress concerning Slavery, seem to have been passed in the U.S. Senate yesterday. Mr. Clingman's amendment, declaring that there is now no necessity for Congressional interference in behalf of the institution in the Territories, was adopted, but was afterward reconsidered and rejected. And then the Senate went home to dinner.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

We cannot determine whether the triumph of the Republicans in November will be more promoted by the nomination or by the defeat of Judge Douglas at Baltimore. If he should be dropped, the party will be weakened in every Free State and utterly paralyzed if not disbanded in the North-West; if he should be nominated, the Cotton States will bolt as a body, and the rest of the Slave States are very likely to follow them. Mr. Benjamin's late speech-which has been or will be read by every Democrat of any note or influence in the South-is exerting a most damaging influence over the Little Giant's prospects throughout every State south of Mason & Dixon's. It is noteworthy that, after "the Cicero of the Senate" and half a dozen other life-long Democrats had tried their powers on Douglas with very little effect, our old Whig compatriot Benjamin took the task in hand and read the Giant square out of the Democratic party in about three hours. Mr. Benjamin's Democracy is purely Pro-Slavism; apart from the Negro question, he is as good a Whig to-day as Bell or Everett. Yet he turns a disciple and devotee of Old Hickory out of the party founded by that worthy as readily as he would kick a dog down stairs, and, having locked the door behind his back, wishes him a very good morning! This is a queer world.

Having no wishes in the premises, we are able to watch coolly the moving of the waters; and our decided impression is that Douglas is to go overboard. His fate is in the hands of our New-York Softs-probably the most debauched and slippery faction that this country ever saw. They are essentially of the school of Sir Boyle Roche, the Irish Unionist, who "thanked God that he had a "country to sell." They never yet had a chance to sell anything and missed it, unless they had strong hopes of driving a better bargain elsewhere. And all signs indicate that they are about to let Douglas slide. They have already been faithful to him for more than two months, which is a great while for them. They are now coquetting with Guthrie and Breckinridge; but they mean Horatio Seymour all the time. He is their own man, and his election would throw the vast patronage of the Government completely into their hands; while they rely on the gratitude of the Rum interest for his veto of the Maine Law to supply the sinews of war for the canvass, and add heavily to his vote. If the South will agree to take him without requiring too rank a platform, on a whispered assurance that he

is "all right," be is very likely to be nominated. Still, we think Guthrie would prove a stronger candidate. In the first place, he is a Southron, has fought the battles of Slavery all his life, and was prominent in fastening upon Kentucky the inexorably Pro-Slavery Constitution that is fast sinking her, in enterprise, wealth, and population, to the level of the Carolinas. Then he is a sort of Protectionist, and that would help his poll in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and along down the Ohio. True, a Democratic Protectionist in the Presidential chair is as impotent as though he were in China (witness Mr. Buchanan); but then, the fools not being all dead, by a great many, his Protectionism will serve as a lure for Northern votes, while the Cotton States will perfectly comprehend that

it can never amount to anything. The Douglas meetings recently held in the Free States only serve to strengthen our conviction that their hero is doomed. They are largely attended, but not by the men who manage Conventions and control nominations. They talk right to the point; but their very admonitions and resolves betray a consciousness of danger. What use in saying impressively that Douglas must not be thrown overboard, unless there is manifest danger that he will be? The most hopeful-that is, the least hopeless-

course now open to the Sham Democracy is to agree to differ and run two tickets-Douglas and Stephens for the North; Hunter or Jeff. Davis with Cushing or T. H. Seymour for the South. By holding fast to Squatter Sovereignty in the Free and striking out boldly for Slavery Protection in the Slave States, they might possibly throw the election into Congress, where the House would probably fail to elect a President, while the Senate would easily elect Stephens or the other Democrat Vice-President, and he, failing an election by the House, would become President in fact. This is not very plain sailing-in truth, it is very crooked and dubious-but there is no better. If the Shams are to succeed at all, it must be through some such nice engineering as this. The overwhelming probability is, however, that, whether they advance in two lines or in one, they are doomed to signal defeat.

THE DAVIS PLATFORM.

Whatever else may be said of the resolution forming a part of Senator Davis's platform series, and all now indorsed by the vote of the Democratic Senators, at least they are in singular contrast with the claim set up on behalf of the Sham Democracy to be a national party.

Those resolutions, in substance, deny that the United States constitute a nation, or that we have or can have, under the Federal Constitution, any such thing as a common interest, or a national policy. They set up the State lines as fixed and impassable barriers, within which the political, moral, and religious sympathies of their respective citizens are to be strictly confined. They denounce, as a violation of the Federal Constitution, any interest which may be taken by citizens of one State in meliorating the laws and institutions of another. The Union was formed, if we are to accept the doctrine of these resolutions, not with a view to mutual aid and assistance in the gradual improvement of our institutions, and the transmission from State to State of the fruits of knowledge and experience, but solely for the parpose of keeping the States, so far as their domestic institutions are concerned, in a perfectly isolated, and not only in an isolated, but in a stationary condition. The Union, according to this account of it, was intended not to make us a united, but to keep us a divided people. It aimed at raising barriers in the way of assimilation. Whatever existed was consecrated by it. The States are represented as having solemnly covenanted together not merely to protect each other against the overthrow by force of their existing institutions, but as having mutually agreed that their respective citizens should refrain from any criticism, whether based on political, moral, or religious ideas, upon anything which any State might see fit to tolerate

or establish. That such is the real meaning of these resolutions, and that they are intended to go this length, is made manifest, if otherwise it were doubtful, by the rejection, on the part of those who voted for them, of the amendment proposed by Mr. Harlan, that they should not be understood as intended to interfere with free discussion, free speech, and the liberty of the press. If this is to be accepted as the Democratic view of the Constitution and the Union, consistency would seem to require that the pretensions of that party to be the champions of nationality should at once be laid aside.

While the Democratic Senators, by their indorsement of these resolutions, would deprive the Union of its national character, and restrict it to a mere league between the States, at the same time they must be considered as abandoning a pretension of late so pugnaciously insisted upon-the pretension, namely, that Slavery is not merely a State but a National institution, recognized as such by the Federal Constitution. These resolutions are se far consistent as to make no pretension of that sort. They base the claims of Slavery to toleration and support merely on the fact that it exists in fifteen States, and "composes an important portion of their domestic institutions "-thus ecognizing Slavery as purely a State affair. They also abandon the dogma, of late so zealously urged, that the Federal Constitution recognizes slaves as property-the sole ground upon which rests the pretended claim of slaveholders to take slaves into the Territories, and to be protected in holding them there, even in spite of Territorial legislation to the contrary. All that is set up as to the recognition of Slavery by the Constitution is, that it is regarded "as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the "States." That in itself would seem to be a sufficient reason why Congress should exercise an oversight as to its introduction into Territories destined soon to become States, and as such to be admitted into the Union.

LINCOLN vs. DOUGLAS.

The Providence (R. I.) Post deems Mr. Lincoln inferior as a debater to Mr. Douglas-at least, it says so. Let us hear what it has to offer on this

point:

"Our impression is, that we read all the discussions in which the two candidates were engaged, in that memorable controvers,—Mr. Lincoln's speeches, as well as Mr. Douglas's. We felt a deep interest in the canvass, as did every Democrat in the company; and we naturally wanted to know what was being said by the combatants. We shall not be charged with surrendering our plagment to a bind prejudice, or to admiration of a man, when we repeat what we said at the time, that in point of ability—that ability which we seek for in the statesman—Judge—Douglas stood far ahead of his competitor. He exhibited more of power—very much more—than Mr. Lincoln. His points were clearly stated; his facts were never of a questionable sort; his conclusions could not possibly be avoided. They were fortified on all sides, and so well fortified that no Court is the civilized world would have permitted a further accumulation of evidence in their support. And then they were forced home. They were fastened upon Lincoln; they were burned into his very feath. There was no reply to be offered. And none was effected. Lincoln had marked out his course, and

be followed it. He never met, squarely, the argument of his opponent. He repeated his story, as good-naturedly as possible; and, with admirable skill, labored to make his hearers forget most of what had been said and proved on the other side. All the while, and even after an impartial witness would have said that he had been flayed alive, he manifested complete confidence in his cause and in himself; and he succeeded in imparting a portion of this confidence to the excited Republicans who listened to him."

-Let us just put one fact-a most incontrovertible one-in opposition to the above assertions: this namely: Long before Mr. Lincoln was regarded this side of the Wabash as a probable candidate for the Fresidency, the Republicans of Ohio had engaged heartily in disseminating that series of debates between Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas-not one side merely, but BOTH sides-as a campaign document for 1860. Witness the following circular to Republicans, advertised in our columns several

weeks ago:

Weeks ago:

DEBLATES BRIWERN MESSES. LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

To the Members of the Republican Party:

The undersigned have arranged with the Publishing House of FOLLETT, FOSTER & Co., of Columbus, to publish the debates between Messes. Lincoln and Douglas, in Illinois, during the exciting campaign of 1858; and the speeches preceding the debates, but connected therewith; together with the two great speeches of Mr. Lincoln in Ohio, in 1859. Throughout the Union the contest was regarded as the most spirited and important that had been witnessed for many years. The peculiar doctrines of Mr. Douglas, which had given him so much prominence, are here set forth by him, in their most attractive forms; while the eminent forth by him, in their most attractive forms; while the eminer forth by him, in their most attractive forms; while the eminent ability with which they were analyzed, and their sophistry held up to the attention of the American people, by Mr. Lincola, every where received the most gratifying commendations. The distinctive features of the Republican party, as the friend of Free Labor and Free Institutions, in contrast with that of Slavery and its incidents, were never more fully and ably presented than by Mr. Lincoln, in these speeches. It is not too much to say, that in no other form have the vital principles of the two great parties of the country been found so condensed, and so ably set forth, as in this volume.

in this volume.

No man can justly claim to be a thorough and intelligent politician who has not studied these debetes, and made himself familiar with the arguments of the advocates of Squatter Sovereignty. The book should be in the hands of every voter.

These debates are authentic, having been reported by the friends of each—Mr. Douglas's in The Chicago Times, and Mr. Lincoln's in The Chicago Press and Tribune." The volume will make 280 pages, large octavo, printed from new type, on clea white paper, at the following rates:

50 cents a Copy, Bound in Muslin.

\$350 per Thousand, Bound.

\$350 per Hundred, unbound.

\$250 per Thousand, unbound.

They will be hoxed and sent by express to all parts of the country. Committees and individuals will please write Follett, Foster & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and designate how many coptes they will want. This should be done at once, that the edition

they will want. This should be done at once, that the edition may be large enough to supply all orders.

So soon as the work is out, which will be April 2, parties sending orders will be notified, and the books will be sent on receiving the remittance. Will your friends aid in this matter promptly? Respectfully, GEORGE M. PARSONS, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio, Feb., 1969. WM. T. BASCOM, Sec'y.

We had repeatedly urged Republicans to buy and circulate this discussion-had ourselves procured and sold some hundreds of copies of it-before we ever dreamed that Mr. Lincoln would be our candidate for President. How is it with The Post? Has it ever, even

yet, urged anybody to purchase and read that dis-

cussion? Has its party ever got up an edition of it, or circulated copies of that got up by Republicans? If Judge Douglas really triumphed over Mr. Lincoln in that discussion, why not? -We might proceed to show that The Post is entirely wrong in asserting that Mr. Douglas in 1858 received a majority of the popular vote of Illinois. That vote (for Members of the

Legislature that was to elect a U. S. Senator) was

correctly summed up in our article of Wednesday as follows:

-These figures show that The Post's assumptions that Mr. Lincoln ran behind and Mr. Douglas ahead of his party's average strength are en-

tirely mistaken. Equally baseless is its assertion that the 'Americans" supported Mr. Lincoln in a body. Many of them supported him; but many likewise supported Judge Douglas, being impelled thereto by a letter from Senator Crittenden. (See comparative returns from the counties of Alexander, Carroll, Clinton, Franklin, Gallatin, Hardin, Jackson, Madison, Massac, Morgan, Pope, Saline, and Williamson, in The Tribune Almanac for 1859.) In fact, had the "Americans" of barely the three counties of Madison, Morgan, and Sangamon unanimously supported Mr. Lincoln, he must have

succeeded. -We trust no one will understand us as disparnging Judge Douglas's conduct of the canvass on his side. He made a great race-one eminently ereditable to his energy and capacity-and it is neither wise nor fit that his friends should seek to disparage the abilities of his competitor. Judge Douglas himself does not. For our own part, we say-If any one fancies that a fool will answer to stump a State against either Lincoln or Douglas, inst let him try it!

THE HOMESTEAD BILLS.

The Homestead bill, passed by the United States House of Representatives in March last, is a simple and beneficent measure, intended, as its title declares, to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain. It enacts that any person who is the head of a family, or of the age of 21 years, who is, or has filed an intention of becoming, a citizen of the United States, may enter, free of cost, provided it is for his or her exclusive benefit, 160 acres of unappropriated public lands, on which a preemption claim has been filed, by such person, or which may be subject to preëmption. at \$1 25 or less per acre; or 80 acres may be entered at \$2 50 per acre. The certificate for this land is not to be given for five years from the date of entry, and then, or within two years afterward, the person making the entry, or the widow, or the widower, or the infant child, or other heir, shall receive the patent, by paying \$10, on proof that the land was occupied for the five years by the person in whose name the entry was made, or by the heirs. In case the heirs are lafants, the claim may be held or sold for their benefit by the executor, administrator, or guardian. The land thus acquired can in no event become liable for the satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issue of the patent. No person is permitted to make more than one entry; the settler loses his claim if it is abandoned for more than six months; and all persons who have heretofore filed applications for the preemption right are entitled to the benefit of this act, and the act is not to interfere with existing rights. This is the House bill; and the measure is one which should commend itself to the justice, the good sense, and the humanity, of the people at large, whose interest it is, directly and indirectly, that free homes shall be provided on the public domain for all who need them, and that an end shall be put to speculation in these lands.

This bill was sent to the Senate, where it was subjected to a serious handling, giving to it quite other form and features.

By the Senate bill, the privilege is limited to heads of families who are citizens, or who have become citizens before a patent is claimed; thus cutting off young men who are not heads of families. Instead of giving the land free of cost, it requires a payment of 25 cents an acre from the settler,

beside the usual fees. It is provided that the act shall not affect existing preëmption, donation, or graduation lands; nor is it permitted to embrace lands which have been reserved to be sold or entered at \$2 50 per acre, thus denying a settlement to those who want a free home, on a large portion of the publie domain; and, contrary to the spirit of a Homestead bill, it requires only a settlement of three months, as a qualification under the graduation act, to entitle a settler to an entry. To actual settlers, by which, we presume, the bill means to designate persons who are already squatters upon the public land, two years from the time of occupation are given to perfect a claim, if the lands have not been offered at public sales; and the same period from the time of the receipt of the approved plat at the Land Office, where the lands have not been surveyed; the settler, however, is obliged to pay for his claim at the minimum price of such lands, which means, we suprose, \$1 25 per acre. But, probably to palliate this injustice to the old settler, he is called upon o prove actual settlement for only three months.

In these important respects, the Senate bill has been changed from the straightforward and wholesome act of the House. But there are not the only differences. Other provisions are saddled upon it, which destroy its character as a simple Homestead bill. It enacts that the President shall order into market, within two years, all the lands which have been or may hereafter be surveyed, except lands which have been ordered to be reserved for any purpose. And it also cedes to the States in which they may lie all lands which remain unsold after the lapse of thirty-five years, provided the State will accept them, and the cession interferes with no prior claim.

It is this bill thus amended by the Senate for which, when it came back to them, the House substituted their original act, and again returned to the Senate. They did wisely; for this is not much better than no Homestead bill at all. It is a creat deal less than half a loaf.

HORRIDA BELLA! When, under the sulphury anspices of the eminent Rynders, the salvo of great guns in the Park

has at the sunset hour announced the gathering of the Tammany tribes, we have always thanked our private planet that it did not enter into the serene mind of the Chief Bombadier to double-shot his engines of war and point their menacing muzzles at our office. For we are (if we must own it) weak enough, since political differences must come, to prefer a war of words to a battle of balls. On the other hand, our patriarchal opponents at the South seem to be of less peaceful mind. We have before us The Plantation, a fine, fresh Quarterly Review, printed here and published in Georgia, and which is in that painful parturient condition indicated by "Vol. 1, No. 1." But the bantling is a perfect little sucking Minerva, spear, shield and casquet all included. She ksps in infancy nothing but unmitigated thunder and lightning. An announcement like the following, which begins what is sareastically called a "Salutatory," cannot fail to excite public apprehension. "In less than "twelve months," says this Quarterly so sayage and tartarly, "this country may be deluged in "blood." We do not say that, under ordinary circumstances, we might not, even in the face of such a fearful announcement, have preserved an equal mind, if Hardee-Hardee of "Rural Home," Florida-had not followed with a dreadfully truculent broadside-with a broadside bearing the polemical inscription, "GOD AND OUR RIGHTS." Hardee opens gloomily. "The crisis," says Hardee, "which has been so long impending over us, "is at our door." The crisis can "impend" no longer. It has dropped. It is "at our door." At least, it is at the door of Hardee's "Rural " Home," blighting the happiness of Mr. Hardee, of Mrs. Hardee, and of all the little Hardees, to say nothing of "this once sacred and hallowed "Union." The gallant Hardee, with a crisis thus in the most unpleasant way cumbering his doorwe suppose his front door, and perhaps his front garden-naturally issues a printed address to his fellow-citizens and his Creator. He proposes, in view of melancholy matters and terrible things in general, to raise "A Volunteer Cavalry Corps of One Hundred Men." These are to be true and picked men." Being "raised," the next thing to be secured is, of course, " a banner," For which most necessary bit of bunting, we need hardly say that the high-souled Hardee looks to the ladies. "The ladies, God bless them!" cries Hardee, "will fashion for us a Banner,' which " shall east a sheen of glory upon the thickest fight and the darkest day.'

Thus far the indomitable Hardee has neither his Cavalry Corps nor his Banner-has nothing, in fact, but that masty crisis bothering him in respect of his front yard. Presuming that he will obtain his force and his flag, it really becomes an interesting question to know what he intends to do? Upon our word, we do not know. What Hardee will not do, we are able, giving him credit for tolerable sincerity, to guess at, by studying his most

interrogative manifesto. "Shall we," asks L. A. Hardee, "assist to forge 'chains to fetter our children?" He answers that

he is unwilling to do so. "Shall we, by our cowardice and treachery, rob "them of their heritage?" He replies that he is quite unwilling to take so discreditable a course. "Shall we stand forth before Europe and the civilized world as unworthy to be recognized as

it would be "puerile, weak and dastardly" to take that particular position. "Young men of Florida, will you join me?" Hardee is sure that they will.

"a nation?" Hardee thinks not. He believes that

" Shall we have the honor," he inquires finally, of being the first to fill the breach?" Here, it will be seen, we have the most decidedly important question. Because this filling the breach, do you mark, is not the most pleasant way of proving that nature abhors a vacuum. Hardee might like it. Hardee might glory in it. Hardee might rather prefer to be an unpleasant body, with thrusts and stabs, and gaping wounds decorating that body. Cuts may have charms for Hardee, and he may find slashes a solace. In fact, the grievous wrongs to which his beloved Florida, with the demesnes adjacent, has been subjected, may possibly have affected unpleasantly the Hardee intellectuals. Between Cats and himself, he may possibly, in his dreadful distemper, begin to find an insignificant difference. This we will say: In the opinion of Hardee, there is not a more degraded, more cruelly insulted, more extremely down-trodden, and more contumeliously-kicked people upon the Footstool than the people of the Slave States. The report therefrom-their "own

" report against themselves"-is really painful.

They have already suffered whatever indignity it